(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA) : (a) and (b) Amendment of Article 243-C (2) and (5) of the Constitution of India is proposed to vest discretionarv' powers with the State Legislatures for declaring the Chairpersons of the immediate lower tier Panchayats as members of the next higher tier Panchayats and to determine the manner of election of Chairpersons of Panchayats at the Village, Intermediate and District levels.

(c) and (d) A reference in this behalf was received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The views of State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have since been sought in respect of the Constitution (87* Amendment) Bill, 1999.

SGSY in Assam

†4103. SHRIMATI BASANTI SARMA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state .

(a) the details of amount allocated to Assam under Swamajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana' during the last three years;

(b) the details of targets fixed by Government during the above mentioned period;

(c) the details of success achieved in this regard; and

(d) the district-wise number of persons in the State who benefited from the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) Swamjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is a new self-employment programme under implementation since 1" April, 1999. The Central allocation to Assam under SGSY during 1999-2000 was Rs. 3553.09 lakh. However, the actual central release was Rs. 3606.87 lakh including Rs. 544.47 lakh released towards P'instalment for implementation of three Special Projects under SGSY in the State.

(b) and (c) Subject to availability of funds, SGSY envisages to cover 30% of the rural poor during next five years.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) A statement showing the district-wise number of swarozgaris benefited under SGSY in Assam, during 1999-2000 is enclosed.

STATEMENT

District-wise number of Swarozgaris Benefited under SGSY in Assam During 1999-2000

S.No.	District	No. of Swarozgaris benefited
1	2	3
1.	BARPETA	1948
2.	BONGAIGAON	270
3.	CACHAR	0
4.	DHEMJI	0
5.	DHUBRI	379
6.	DIBRRUGARH	559
7.	GOALPARA	0
8.	GOLAGHAT	189
9.	HAILAKANDI	0
10.	JORHAT	1557
11.	KAMRUP	2761
12.	KARBI ANGLONG	0
13.	KARIMGANJ	426
14.	KOKRAJHAR	926
15.	LAKHIMPUR	0
16.	MANGALDOI (DARRANG)	707
17.	MORIGAON	1147
18.	N.C. HILLS	202

1	2	3
19.	NAGAON	1914
20.	NALBARI	239
21.	SIBSAGAR	920
2?.	SONITPUR	1164
23.	TINSUKIA	235
	TOTAL;	15543

Note: The DRDAs Cachar, Demaji, Goalpara, Hailakhandi, Lakliimpur and Karbi Anglong have already formed tiie Self-Help Groups (SHGs). The sanction of loans to the SHGs in these DRDAs is in process.

Training Centres for Technicians in Handloom Sector

4104. SHRI J. CHITHARANIAN:

SHRI N.R.DASARI:

Will *the* Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is not even a single training Institute in the country capable of imparting effective training to technicians like weaving master dyeing master etc. in handloom sector; and

(b) if so, whether Govermnent would consider a proposal to set up one such training Centre each in Kerala and Andhra Pradesh sanctioning required financial assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No Sir. There are at present 4 Institutes of Handloom Technology functioning at Salem, Varanasi, Guwahati and Jodhpur and 24 Weavers Service Centres throughout the country under Government of India and one Institute of Handloom technology at Gadag in Karnataka and one at Venkatagiri in Andhra Pradesh under the respective State Governments. All these Institutes and Weavers Service Centres are equipped for imparting effective training to technicians like weaving master, dyemg master etc. in the handloom sector.

(b) At present one Weavers Service Centre at Caimanore in Kerala and 2 Weavers Service Centres—one each at Vijayawada and at Hyderabad—in